

TYPOS MAKE FIRST ATTEMPT TO WORK OUT UNIFORM SYSTEM OF CONTRACT WITHOUT ITU HELP

Delegates Representing Subordinate Unions With Membership of 50,000 Outline Programme of Wages and Working Conditions to Be Submitted for Action At Louisville, Ky., Convention in August.

Officials of Portland Typographical Union are in receipt of details regarding the conference of unions held yesterday at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, and the Typographical Conference in Hotel Plymouth, New York City, last Saturday, to which the typographical unions were summoned to stabilize wages and working conditions and eliminate unfair labor practices in the commercial printing of the industry.

Precisely at the conference, according to information sent Mr. Churchill, were called to represent subordinate unions of more than 40,000 members of Typographical Unions, including those in the States of New York, Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, the District of Columbia, and the New England.

The program, which is intended to serve as the basis of a "little NRA" for the industry, set the following objectives:

A common expiration date for all union contracts, preferably September, 1937, the limitation of contracts to one year.

Implementation of working conditions, including elimination of discriminatory arbitration clauses from all contracts, with retention of voluntary arbitration as settlement of disputes.

Establishment of standard practices for the employment of apprentices, journeymen, copyreaders, all unskilled labor, in printing concerns in the interest of the industry.

STREET CARMEN'S UNION ADDS 50 NEW MEMBERS TO DIVISION DURING FEBRUARY AND MARCH

Providence, Rhode Island, Apr. 8.—An idea as to the increased business in local bus and trolley transportation during the winter was expressed during the west by officials of Street Carmen's Union, Division 413, who reported that the union had added 50 new members to its roster during the months of February and March.

This increase in membership, it was said, is due to that number of men called for by the U. E. R. because of the increased bus and trolley lines.

Among these are a number of former employees, who have been laid off several times, and others who have been laid off after returning from other occupations.

Another matter of importance announced by the Carmen's Union was to effect as a means for replenishing the union's treasury which, during the winter, had been depleted largely upon the basis of an unusual number of deaths of members and other expenses.

At present, the union has a monthly additional 25 cents a month, making the total sum about \$2.50 monthly instead of \$1.00 as before.

According to Secretary MacPadron, there are now 1,200 members in the union, the number of deaths among members as compared with a year ago.

Other officers, comprising only two at this far in March, those being Adrian

UNIVERSAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR



NEW BEAUTY
NEW ECONOMY
NEW CONVENiences



"Ice-cycle System"

Has only 3 moving parts which perform with trouble-free service and greater efficiency over a longer period of time and saves you money. See The UNIVERSAL Before You Buy

EDWARDS & WALKER CO.

DISTRIBUTORS
FOR THE
STATE OF MAINE

MONUMENT SQUARE
PORTLAND, ME.

Cabot Wkrs. Reject Bosses' Order to Run 40 Looms

(Continued from Page 1)

ditional non-union men to the shop, including stage hands and maid-servants.

So that instead of only one local theater, there are now three organizations, who are dependent upon the constancy of the public, and the management realize that organized labor in Portland and surrounding cities is a strong factor to contend with.

Union officials, in discussing the matter, say that they believe that, why they paraded Kelt's and other non-unions show houses, say that they carry union cards, and who insist that the goods they produce be given preference.

Under the Cabot Wkrs. contract, the Union House Exhibit Show shows

is again brewing in Boston,

which a few months ago was the scene of much discord over unfair demands made upon workers to speed up production.

The matter, which was settled through the intervention of the Cabot Wkrs. and the management, resulted in the organization of a local theater union, the Cabot Wkrs. in Portland and surrounding cities.

Union officials, in discussing the matter, say that they believe that, why they paraded Kelt's and other non-unions show houses, say that they carry union cards, and who insist that the goods they produce be given preference.

In other words, the management does not care what the workers do, because the number of hours they are now operating.

This is, it is said, by management, in order to keep at least 300 workers employed because of inability to purchase enough work to keep the mill going at capacity.

At last analysis, the employees were told that the Cabot Wkrs. system that would cause them to double their day's work, and which would prove difficult to undo in the future.

It is contended that a suit of clothes made of good cloth, by employees belonging to their respective unions and other industries, will cost more than one made in sweatshops. Organized Labor has an excellent record, and while it has succeeded in greatly improving conditions working it out just so long as working conditions permit.

The resolutions accompanying the contract are as follows:

WHEREAS, At this time when American Labor is making the greatest strides in the world, and when the unique opportunity of organizing the massed of unorganized workers in the United States is at hand, and when we have the right to demand working conditions for the entire nation, we do hereby resolve that we will split the ranks of labor and inevitably divide and destroy the labor movement.

WHEREAS, Labor itself in America is not divided either in its aims, objectives or methods, and the various locals of Los Angeles and throughout the country have no quarrel with each other, and we do hereby resolve that we shall and wholeheartedly desire to continue to cooperate in the future, and to work together for the welfare of the entire nation.

WHEREAS, It is evident that a supreme effort must be made to restore confidence in the labor movement, and to bring back the American Labor Movement, therefore

RESOLVED, That a copy of the resolution be sent to every local union, the Committee on International Organization without delay for the purpose of distribution to the rank and file.

It is further resolved, and it is further

RESOLVED, That copies of this reso-

lution be sent to the General Central Labor body in the United States with the usual and similar resolutions be endorsed and referred to the President of the United States.

RESOLVED, That this Council earnestly petition Franklin D. Roosevelt,

President of the United States, who has the entire confidence of every member of the Cabot Wkrs. and his great leadership and understanding in calling together the leaders of the Cabot Wkrs. and the Cabot Wkrs. Committee on International Organization without delay for the purpose of distribution to the rank and file.

It is further resolved, and it is further

RESOLVED, That this Council earnestly petition Franklin D. Roosevelt,

President of the United States,

to take such action as may be

possible to end the depression.

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Official Newspaper of the

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Published Monthly by

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APRIL, 1937.

Maine People Are Decidedly Against Sales Tax

Recent Poll Shows This. With Organized Labor Solidly Supporting the Motion—Proposal Rejected as Imposition on Working People.

It has been reliably stated that two out of every three residents of Maine who have been approached upon the subject are opposed to the sales tax. It is hardly necessary to state that, speaking for their membership at large, all representatives of organized labor, in Maine and elsewhere in general, have the same opposition to this particular form of expediency taxation.

It is objected to for the plain and simple reason that the burden of this tax falls where it is least able to be borne—upon the working masses. It is the direct opposite of the income tax, which has every ground of reason and economic equity to support it.

But, the one thing which is too little heeded, and which ought to be the most important of all, is the particular cause which makes the attempted imposition of the sales tax a matter of even greater discussion. It is admitted, openly and without cavil or denial, that this measure of penny-pinching is an expedient "to secure a new source of taxation." But, even if that system could be put into operation, it would not affect the fundamental issues involved, which is—nothing more or less than excessive spending.

The difference in time consumed, as measured by the earning and the spending of money, needs no comment. In a few hours and sometimes less, a Legislature may appropriate a million dollars. That would represent the labor of a million men for an hour, and sometimes for a day. How can we ever expect a sales tax to overtake the current rate for spending?

The discussion of the possible imposition of the sales tax has but one good feature to command it; that is, it has made the community "tax conscious" as perhaps no other thing could have done. Hidden taxes (concealed in the increased price of retailed goods) have, too long fooled the public. The cat is now showing its claws—and the public shrinks from the anticipated wounding of the flesh—and the pocketbook.

Gen. Johnson Getting Into "Big Money"

Coming of NRA Was Big Moment for One Who Was Almost Unknown Outside of Army Circles.

According to announcement during the week, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, of NRA fame, has been named as special adviser for the textile printing industry.

This announcement came only a few weeks following publication of a story to the effect that the General had received a handsome sum in a like capacity from another industry, and that the latter amount had totaled about ten times what he received during an entire year as administrator for the NRA.

"What can be done to stabilize an industry which for years has been in a most deplorable condition," is the question which General Johnson is undertaking to answer, and in this he has the best wishes of hosts of workers, who were the principal sufferers in the result.

Stories of low wages, long hours, extensive machine load, unsanitary conditions, and all that goes with an industry which, because of cut-throat competition, is at the mercy of chiselers, thieves and crooks, has been told and re-told about the dyeing and finishing industry, and if General Johnson—no matter how much he is paid for it—can bring about stability, he will have earned the best wishes not only of the many thousands of workers engaged in the industry, but from that class of employers who want to be fair, but are hindered in their good intentions by an aggregation of cut-throat competitors, who got into the industry during the past 15 or 20 years.

When General Johnson has finished his job with the dyeing and finishing industry, it is hoped those who control the woolen and worsted, cotton and rayon, and other mills of the textile industry, and who complain of conditions caused by this comparatively new element claimed to be responsible for present unstable conditions, will be

prompted to give him a chance to see what can be done for them.

The General is a "shrewd guy." He knows "this onion," and notwithstanding his price per diem may be staggering, he's worth all he earns if he can place an industry like textiles on a basis where it can at least pay its workers a decent living wage.

Justice Roberts Opposed Law Now Favored by Employers

Write Decision Keeping Minimum Pension Act, 80 Per Cent of Which Is Not Favored Through Agreement Between Management and Employees.

Subscription, One Year \$4. Costs. Price per Copy, 10 Cents.

Notices of Second-class Matter, November 14, 1936, at the Post Office at Augusta, Maine, Under the Act of March 3, 1935.

One of the most significant things about the agreement of railroad workers and railroad managers on a pension plan is the fact that this plan takes over more than 80 per cent of the provisions of the first Railroad Retirement Act, which the Supreme Court, by a five-to-four vote, declared unconstitutional.

The decision in that case was written by Justice Roberts, who had been a railroad attorney a good part of his active life. He rated the law unmerciful as an imposition on the railroads.

"We conclude," he said, in one place, "that the provisions of this Act which disregard the private and separate ownership of the several respondents (the railroads), treat them all as a single employer, and pool all their assets regardless of their individual obligations and the varying conditions found in their respective enterprises cannot be justified as consistent with the due process clause."

Yet everything mentioned in this paragraph as violating the rights of the railroads had now been agreed to by the railroads. Better proof of the bias of the Court's decision in this case could not be asked. It is worth mention that in this case, Chief Justice Hughes wrote the dissenting opinion, concurred in by Justices Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo.

Reversal on Minimum Wage Seen As Victory for Pres.

Senate Votes Bill to Effect Agitation for Judicial Review. House Has Had Ruling of Minimum Wage, Railroad Collective Bargaining and Frazer-Lemke Bill.

Perhaps nothing has occurred in the annals of the United States Supreme Court which caused so much comment during the week as did the reversal of the court in its ruling by a 5 to 4 vote on the right of states to fix minimum wages for women, which on two previous occasions had been declared unconstitutional.

Coming on the same day, and which had a tendency to cause people to wonder at the sudden change of mind was approval of the Halley-Campbell Act, which "guarantees collective bargaining for rail road workers and also the Fraser-Lemke Act making billions of dollars of farm indebtedness eligible to three year moratoriums."

Discussion on the Court's action was the cause for much speculation as to just what caused those who voted to declare the New York Minimum Wage Law unconstitutional, which was a purely state affair, while these only a few months later saw their way clear to favor a similar law for the State of Washington.

The consensus of opinion is that militant action of the part of those who during the past few months and by the President in his efforts to re-juvenate the Supreme Court is largely responsible for this change of mind, which makes possible not only application of minimum wage laws in New York, but in other states, which during the past few years had adopted similar laws.

The incident is one which should cause members of Organized Labor to feel proud over their efforts in helping to popularize the President's judicial program. First and foremost among its activities was the militant action by Labor's National Patriotic League which brought more than 500 delegates representing every state in the Union, to a convention held in Washington on March 8, the proceedings of which caused nation wide publicity and which undoubtedly impressed irrefutable members of the Supreme Court that the public (not that portion referred to by daily newspapers, but the masses of workers) is extremely opposed to the manner in which they treated legislation designed to remedy evils which from time immemorial had kept them under subjugation.

Again the fact that Organized Labor has demonstrated its ability to do things when it follows out its principle of persistency and militancy has been shown to be constructive and productive of good results.

With the Court's approval of these three important measures there is reason to believe that the Wagner-Connelly Labor Relations Act, on which Labor is so dependent for a square deal, will be declared constitutional.

On this bill hangs a great portion of the future progress to be made by the Organized Labor movement. It will simply mean that through its collective bargaining clause, that employers will be compelled to meet representatives chosen by their employees to discuss wages, hours and working conditions, and that protection is offered those who have been discharged because of their union activities.

The action of the Supreme Court in reversing its decision on the Minimum Wage Law is received with much satisfaction by those who for years have given their time, thoughts and energy in having legislation enacted for the protection of women employed in industry. Abuses which breed unfair industry during the past 25 years or since mass production was started on a large scale, had grown to immense proportions.

Efforts to remedy these found employers and their highly paid lawyers persistently opposing

means that would in any way interfere with their way of treating with their employees. Their efforts were not confined in State Legislatures where they were successful in keeping minimum wage laws at a minimum of importance, but extended their influence to Washington with the result that the law was declared unconstitutional.

With this favorable decision friends of the law in Massachusetts and other states are preparing to put it into operation. Governor Hurley is in law in several states are preparing to put it into operation. Their purpose is to press the enactment of a new law based upon the Washington law which means that it will have "teeth in it."

End of Sit-Down Strikes is Seen With Auto Settlement

Terms Agreed Upon Between John L. Lewis and W. Chrysler Give Reason to Believe Plan is Becoming Exceedingly Unpopular.

That sit-down strikes are becoming exceedingly unpopular, and that to continue this plan might prove injurious to organizational activities, is most apparent, this having been evidenced by an agreement between John L. Lewis, acting for the C. I. O., and Walter P. Chrysler, which was made part of the settlement of the automobile strike in the latter's factories.

Opposition which, of course, first came from manufacturers with the General Motors' strike, and followed in other plants, was augmented by statements issued by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, who referred to these as unlawful and wholly out of tune with principles under which the organized Labor movement is operating; but the plan has stirred State governments to such an extent as to cause Congress to take action against them.

So great was dissatisfaction expressed over sit-down strikes that several States, believing Federal action should be taken, adopted resolutions memorializing Congress, on the ground that the plan is illegal and contrary to sound public policy.

This resulted in the adoption of a resolution by Congress last Wednesday, the text of which is as follows:

"Received by the Senate (the House

of Representatives concurring), that it is the sense of the Congress that the so-called sit-down strike is illegal and contrary to sound public policy."

But, Members of Congress were not satisfied with taking action that condemned workers for resorting to this method, without showing their contempt for that which was principally responsible for creating such conditions, and augmented the resolutions as follows:

"That the so-called industrial spy systems,即, plant supervision and anti-unionism, tend to increase strikes and industrial strife, and is contrary to sound public policy."

"That it is likewise contrary to sound public policy for any employer to deny the right of collective bargaining, to foster the company unions or to engage in any other unfair labor practices as defined in the National Labor Relations Act."

With the agreement signed between Mearns, Lewis and Chrysler, it is safe to assume there will be no further strikes of this kind, at least none will be sanctioned by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

This, of course, does not mean that independent of that organization, workers will not take matters in their own hands and use this method in their efforts to convince employers they are sincere in their concerns plants where thousands of workers are employed, it can be safely assumed the sit-down strike—which, since its inception in this country, has become exceedingly unpopular—has come to an end.

Rhode Island's New Labor Commissioner

Thomas F. McMahon Put Experience as Organization Man into Job Which is Now Preferred to One As Most Efficient Department in the State.

State Labor Department, when they were first organized, made little impression except as this applied to the enforcement of labor laws.

In nearly all instances men selected for these positions were appointed primarily because of their connection with some particular industry, but whose knowledge of the actual workings of mechanical departments were of a negligible quantity.

As a result little progress was made in bringing State Departments of Labor up to standards beyond that of carrying out, in a measure, laws enacted for the protection of workers.

In the early days there was practically no initiative taken by the commissioners. They felt their position to be one that called for routine work. In other words they were merely carrying out orders, as they had been accustomed to when employed in private industry.

Of course there were some exception to the rule, this becoming evident with the appointment of Edwin S. Smith as Labor Commissioner of Massachusetts, who, while having had little practical experience, was an exceptionally capable man who possessed initiative and who, during his occupancy brought the department up, not only from the standpoint of efficiency, but urged the enactment of laws which afforded greatly added protection to the workers.

While Labor had tried for many years to have an organization of its own members named to that position, not until State governments took on a more liberal attitude toward Labor was it possible to accomplish this.

The first to benefit from this new change of

attitude was Charles O. Beals, a member of the Cigar Makers' Union, who was named Labor Commissioner for the State of Maine. Next came the appointment of Joseph M. Tousey by Governor Cross of Connecticut. Two years ago when Commissioner Smith resigned to accept a federal position, Governor Curley named James T. Moriarity, a member of the Boston Sheet Metal Workers' Union and a former president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

A few months ago, in L. Melvin Walling as Rhode Island's Labor Commissioner to accept a federal position, there was much discussion as to who would be selected as his successor. Republican members of the Legislature, it was said, were pledged against the confirmation of any appointee who was a member of Organized Labor. Organized Labor had several candidates in the field, these including Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, and who had been active in the Labor movement for more than 50 years.

The campaign against Mr. McMahon was hotly contested and his appointment was made only through a change of mind on the part of the Republican senators who, at the critical moment, voted for his confirmation.

It is because of the position which Mr. McMahon occupies as one of the state's leading officials, and the excellent results accomplished by him during his short time in office that has prompted the writing of this article. His success was marked during the first weeks of his official activities when within 24 hours he brought about the settlement of the Teamsters' strike, which, for a time, seemed as though it was going to result in a long, drawn-out and costly controversy.

Next came the Penrith Dyeing, Finishing and Printing plant in West Warwick. In this strike also, Mr. McMahon is credited with having done a splendid job, and for which he has been highly commended by Governor Art Quinn and by large manufacturers who, it is evident fully realize that the settlement of these two important strikes and several others were made possible through the experiences gained by one who had given his entire lifetime, not only in the study of characters, but to those matters which greatly affect industry and production.

Objections to the appointment of members of Organized Labor from the very first when State Departments of Labor and Industries were organized—were because it was conceded, a man who carried a card couldn't serve two masters. In other words, it was argued that a member of a trade union could not consistently act impartially, and that industry was bound to get the worst of the bargain.

But this has proven to be contrary to the facts in a number of instances. In particular in either Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut or Rhode Island, where members of trade unions are in charge, has any complaint been made against unfairness practised in these departments.

Rather it has been demonstrated that knowledge gained after many years of mingling with working people, coupled with contacts with employers, and a close study regarding the important points of industry and production placed these in the top shelf of efficiency, and that patience, perseverance, honesty and conscientiousness brought them knowledge that proved most important in carrying on the duties of their office.

Knowing Mr. McMahon, the subject of this article, as we do, it is a pleasure to join with hosts of friends throughout the country in congratulating him and to extend to him our best wishes for a most successful administration of this important department.

THE SECURITY UNDERWRITING RACKET

The large profits made by banking concerns in selling railroad securities to the investing public is revealed by the testimony before the Senate Railway Finance Committee relative to the activities of J. M. Morgan & Company in unloading \$15,627,000 Van Sweringen securities over a period of sixteen years.

The Morgan firm was the head of a syndicate which purchased this vast amount of Van Sweringen paper and sold it to the public at a profit of \$6,000,000. According to the testimony the bankers were not overly careful in protecting the investing public against inflated values represented by the securities. But the transactions brought them a profit of \$8,000,000.

And other unsavory facts in railroad finance brought to light by the Senate Committee are very interesting and instructive in illustrating the not altogether ethical practices of underwriters, which is a technical term used to describe those financial groups who buy corporation securities and unload them on a frequently, misinformed and unsuspecting public, which ultimately is compelled to pocket large losses.

The difficulty is that Government investigations of these transactions, many of them questionable, are usually not scheduled until years and years after the deals are consummated and the losses of the people are chloroformed with the lapse of time.

NOT A PUZZLE

Between 1929 and 1936 this is what happened to American Telephone and Telegraph, world's largest corporation:

Number of employees: FELL from 456,682 to 234,362.

Wages paid: FELL from \$676,543,312 to \$476,000.

Dividends: ROSE from \$116,376,371 to \$168,061,179.

This is not a puzzle contest, but if you study this picture carefully you'll see where our next depression is coming from.—Philadelphia Record.

The 'Aristocracy' of Labor

By Dr. Charles Stetson

Executive Director, Good Neighbor

League, Inc.

It is sometimes said that women are more sophisticated than men, and that they create class distinctions which are not always based on social status, but rather on economic status.

This attitude extends even to some women in the churches, where some are more educated than others.

Very recently some abominable results have been brought to light in the women's auto racing.

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about

WARNING AGAINST FAKE QUESTIONNAIRES DISTRIBUTED BY EMPLOYERS ON SOCIAL SECURITY

Subs to Edit From Employers Union Affiliations, Religion and Other Personal Information Not Required by Law, Unearthed by Social Security Board—New Jersey Employer Held Up as Horrid Example.

The depths of inquiry to which is the case with all official forms or some anti-social employers will do to obtain information regarding the names, membership, of their employees is revealed in a warning issued by the Social Security Board relative to the circulation of unauthorized questionnaires purportedly issued by employers. The Board intended to disclose not only the union affiliations of the workers but also their religious beliefs and other personal information required for the administration of the Social Security Act.

In announcing the issuance of the warning, the Board said:

"The only information required of employees by the Board is called for on the application for a social security account number, which is labeled 'Social Security Application' of the Internal Revenue Service. The forms are available to all employees who have not had their applications filed at post offices."

"This application blank asks only a few simple questions, such as name and address, sex, age and business address of employer. These answers are necessary for the purpose of identification."

"This form," the Board emphasized, "makes no reference to nationality, religion, political affiliation, sex, race or when filed with the Board is held confidential."

The Board has received samples of questionnaires reported as being distributed by employers in certain sections of the United States.

The Board said, "state

that it is required by the Social Security Board that the

"The Board emphasized the fact that the employers generally are cooperating wholeheartedly with it in the adminis-

tration's imprint and form number, as illustrated on the Art.

TRIAL OF TAMPA FLOGGERS FOR MURDER OF JOSEPH A. SHOEMAKER IS SCHEDULED FOR APRIL 16

Five Former Pelicans and Three Alleged Members of a Ku Klux Klan Union Wrecking Crew Will Face Jury Sixteen Months After Commission of Crime—Crane Demanded Probe Which Led to Indictment.

According to information from Tampa, Fla., the trial of eight alleged participants in the "flogging" of three men on November 30, 1935, in which Joseph A. Shoemaker, a Negro, was flogged, beaten and feathered and beaten so mercilessly that he died as a result of his injuries, is scheduled to begin April 16, more than sixteen months after the commission of the crime. The trial will be presided over by Judge F. P. Pugh and Dr. S. J. Ross, a retired rural physician.

The three men charged with Tampa as well as with warrant from a meeting of "Modern Democrats" at a private home in Tampa, were arrested at the office of the FBI headquarters about alleged "Communistic activities" were handled over by the police to a state's attorney.

Given Jail Terms for Kidnapping Through the efforts of President

Green of the American Federation of

labor, other interested organizations

and prominent individuals, the public

was deeply aroused and an investigation demanded by Mr. Green. The even-

tuation of the public and the number of men, including high police officials and several outraged citizens,

demanded immediate punishment.

The first trial of the Tampa men last spring resulted in their conviction of having abducted Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Negro, and held him in the penitentiary by a Folk County Court, but are still in liberty pending trial of the other four men.

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BUSINESS ON UPSWING WITH LIVING COSTS ADVANCING MAKES INCREASED WAGES NECESSARY

Commenting upon the general business situation, as it now exists, the American Federation of Labor, in its latest statement of general industrial conditions throughout the country, says, in substance:

"Significant above other factors, in the present situation, this is the strong upward current of business activity. Although the steady rise in production began in January, 1937, by floods and industrial distinctions, the upward movement has continued until February. It is now evident that recovery has gathered so much momentum that even the most strenuous hindrances cannot effectively retard its onward upward.

"The general industrial production, by the middle of March, had reached the level of the month before, January, 1937, and will continue to do so for some time to come. The upward movement will continue until February. It is now evident that recovery has gathered so much momentum that even the most strenuous hindrances cannot effectively retard its onward upward.

"The general industrial production, by the middle of March, had reached the level of the month before, January, 1937, and will continue to do so for some time to come. The upward movement will continue until February. It is now evident that recovery has gathered so much momentum that even the most strenuous hindrances cannot effectively retard its onward upward.

"There has been, throughout the country, a general advance in living costs. Business is now well "out of the red," as the phrase goes. For the month of March, the index of one thousand corporations reported points 81 per cent above those of the previous year. Also, for the first quarter of 1937, Bradstreet's Statistics show another 50 per cent increase in profits over those of the first quarter of 1936. This applies to leading corporations.

"One result of the earnings and accumulation of profits has been to cause a larger disbursement of dividends to stockholders. This is good for business and tends to maintain general industrial equilibrium in general world recovery.

MCGRADY SUBMITS PLAN FOR ENDING INDUSTRIAL STRIFE FOR GOOD OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

In Address Before U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Assistant Secretary of Labor Declares Old Methods of Fighting Labor Are Antiquated and Useless—Quotes Statistics to Show Great Losses Sustained by Labor and Industry.

Washington, D. C., Apr. 10—Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, advocated a national labor policy, and declared that the American Industrial Development Council is the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

He declared that "the old methods of dealing with labor disputes are antiquated and useless."

"Painting dirt" that employers have not stopped strikes by building up economic pressure is not the way of my system and I say, he said:

"This is not a civilized way of finding a place between labor and management."

"These domineering methods have not stopped strikes by building up economic pressure, but they have strikes and lockouts. They have proved their futility."

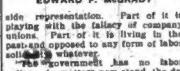
"Now we have the proof; the time is ripe—right now—for the leaders of organized industry and the leaders of organized labor to get the assistance of the government to get together and work out some kind of a national labor policy, either by legislation or by industrial agreements we must put an end to this curse of constant economic warfare."

"It is not done voluntarily for the good of the country, but for the good of the safety of the entire nation, it will be done by another method."

"To put it bluntly, the truth of the matter is that this country has no national labor policy."

"A code was agreed upon one,

EDWARD F. MCGRADY



As the above illustration depicts, we are at the factory window of the cashier's office is very friendly. The worker is receiving an envelope which he knows will contain enough money for him to maintain a comfortable plane of living to which he feels he is entitled. At the same time, the legend under the window tells its own story: "WE WELCOME REAL LABOR UNIONS AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING".

After references to the recent widespread wage increases and signs of improved labor relations, he declared that perhaps the most important factor in determining the extent of the recent improvement is:

"Will industry be satisfied with paying on the ultimate consumer price? Will it be satisfied with a legitimate?" he asked. "Or will it, as only too frequently in the past, take advantage of the fact that the wage rate increases as an opportunity for building up temporary extravagances?"

"If the price level increases to the point where the labor productivity of the nation finds that it has received no gain in its standards of living from wage increases, then the ultimate consumer will come back and demand still higher wages. We must avoid all outcries that wages are still higher than that vicious spiral of still higher prices, still higher wages, and still higher prices."

He repeated his earlier figures indicating that whereas 1,137,313 workers were earning \$1.50 a day in 1936, in 1937 there were 780,000 workers involved with a loss of 13,500,000 man-hours.

In 1936, he added, 1,451,640 workers were involved and the man-days lost numbered 18,501,540.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers has been associated with the management of the railroad, whatever.

The policy of the railroad has no labor policy. As matters now stand, the decisions of the Supreme Court make it impossible for the railroad to adopt almost impossible.

"It is a sorry situation. If I leave with you the thought that somehow in common cognizance we must remedy the situation, I say, 'We must have a labor policy in the United States.'

The Brotherhood now has sixteen locals on the railroads of the country.

At last it has prevailed. Squeezed down wages do not make, and have never made, for increased efficiency and increased production. The fact is on the other side—higher instead of lower wages, more increased production to the right—solution and good morale.

ARRANGEMENT WHEREBY C. I. O. IS TO ADMINISTER U. T. W. AFFAIRS DURING NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN

Details for Organization Drive, Which is Ready to Be Started, as Planned in New York Office of C. I. O., with Sidney Hillman, President of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in Conference.

Arrangements for the nationwide drive to organize textile workers, as planned in announcement made during the meeting of the executive committee from the appointment of Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who is to be in charge of activities, the Committee for Industrial Organization made the arrangement with the International Brotherhood of the United Textile Workers of America for the conduct of the campaign:

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers has been associated with the management of the railroad, whatever.

The agreement provides an increase in pay, time and one-half for overtime, and double pay for work on Saturday, Sunday and holidays, except evening assignments. Seniority is recognized in the new contract.

The Brotherhood, which voted yesterday under the Railway Labor Act, in the majority, to accept the new contract, has now ratified it.

The Textile Workers Organizing Committee shall have full authority and power:

(a) To administer outstanding and unadjusted contracts between the Textile Workers of America and any of its affiliated organizations.

(b) To handle all matters relative to the organizing campaign to be initiated on behalf of all the textile workers.

(c) To fix the initiation fees and to grant dispensation from the payment of initiation fees for present members, and to require, if so determined, that all new members become members of the new organization.

(d) To fix the initiation fees and to grant dispensation from the payment of initiation fees for present members, and to require, if so determined, that all new members become members of the new organization.

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Who's to Blame?

(Continued from Page 1)

stabilization standpoint, would have proven beneficial, not only to the workers, but to the employer as well.

For the most part, these conferences were met with an apparent determined and prejudiced mind against dealing with employees as a trade union organization. Invariably the argument was advanced that this constituted an illegal effort to interfere with one's business, and point-blank the statements were made to the effect that "I'm going to run my business in my own way, and refuse to be dictated to by any union organization."

In some cases, these became extremely vicious and referred to the personnel of unions as anarchistic, socialistic and even communistic, when as a matter of fact this was farthest from the truth, and used for no other purpose than to discourage those who had been charged with the task of bringing about an agreement, thereby eliminating that possibility.

The other members having called to the attention of these apparently "immovable" houses that the time was past when they would be compelled to become more lenient; that greater courtesy, softer words and an entirely different attitude would be adopted in their dealings with union labor.

A great war, which millions of workers felt had been instigated and greatly prolonged, had greatly disturbed their minds. The depression of 1931, which caused suffering and privation to millions while the "nouveaux riches" with their millions made during the war were living on the fat of the land. Then the prosperous years from 1933 to 1939, when more millions were made and squandered, while the workers barely received a living wage.

Later, when the depression again augmented when from 1939 to 1940, there was more food for thought provided to more than 15 million of workers who, as a result of unemployment, became subjects of federal, state, municipal and private charitable agencies.

Employers, and especially those gifted with ordinary economic intelligence, should have known that from moment the great mass of workers, a goodly part of whom had been submissive and apparently satisfied with existing conditions, would some day awaken to a realization that something radically wrong existed, and that sooner or later something out of the ordinary would occur.

Things looked pretty black in 1933. Rumblings of dissatisfaction came from all industrial centers. Leaders in political movements, who for years had maintained progress toward organizing large masses of workers, saw great hope for the future; but with the election of President Roosevelt and the institution of the NRA came renewed hope, and once more the workers took courage in the hope that through regular organization channels they were given further opportunity to acquire their independence as free men having basic, fundamental rights which were collectively enjoyed as well as applied to wages, hours and working conditions.

With the invalidation of the NRA, and other New Deal legislation enacted for their benefit, as well as means for stabilizing the nation's business, and danger existing that the Supreme Court would also rule the National Labor Relations Act unconstitutional, additional thorns were placed in the path of organized labor.

Elements which believed in sincere regarding the impossibility of workers ever being able to receive a more equal division of prosperity and the fruits of their labor through common ownership without putting into effect a revolution of society.

The NRA, and other New Deal measures, had not been invalidated by the courts, with the exception of the National Labor Relations Act, and the adoption of the Walsh-Healey Act, offered unexcelled opportunities to organize mass production industries, which for many years had been the great objective decided upon by the American Federation of Labor. But differences of opinion as to methods of procedure caused a split and present activities conducted by the Committee for Industrial Organization, which it must be acknowledged, is making great headway, is the result of this difference of opinion.

That method favored by the CIO is taking the country by storm is now fully admitted. It is safe to assume there isn't an executive in charge of a large plant in the country that isn't on pins and needles as to what's liable to happen next.

A year ago, on the heels of their combined efforts to defeat President Roosevelt for re-election, and who several months ago combined to carry on similar tactics to defeat the President's judicial program, did not dream as to what was actually taking place in the minds of a good portion of the 15 million of workers employed in mass production industries in this country.

Although repudiated by this newspaper and hundreds of other labor and liberal publications that the people were actually losing confidence in our courts, and that their vicious opposition to progressive legislation only tended to stir the great rank and file of workers to a desire to hold out, until they awakened, one fine morning only to find in their daily newspaper that executives of the great automobile industry had capitulated. A week or two days later, received another shock when officials of the heretofore unconquerable steel industry had succumbed to the inevitable, and agreed to a 40-hour week.

It is the desire of the writer to discuss details as to how this was accomplished, as to what benefits are to be derived in these and other industries now being organized under similar methods, and also as to the possibility of maintaining strong and balanced organizations as these views have been expressed in previous issues.

The fact remains, however, that the job is going on, and that from the time of the first sit-down strike in our half-century of activities in the organized labor movement have we witnessed such determination on the part of workers employed in mass production industries to become organized.

Becomes thoroughly familiar with activities and opinions shared by working people one must know them, both with them, to be interested in their welfare and to be able to understand them. Large employers of labor, for the most part, have depended on so-called efficiency experts, have spent millions in maintaining spy systems and so-called company unions in the hope of defeating the aims of their employees in becoming affiliated with bona fide labor unions.

The writer has implicit faith in propagandists employed by daily newspapers who make them believe that the average working man and woman are not interested in their future and that if by spending millions for protection with detective agencies and the extensive distribution of anti-union propaganda, turkeys on Christmas and the perpetuation of American paternalistic methods, that this was all that was necessary to keep them satisfied.

That this was a few years ago is an accepted fact, but this was prior to the advent of the World War, the depression of 1931, the unfair distribution of wealth during the halmy days of 1932 to 1939, the inauguration of the NRA and its invalidation. It was prior to the arrogant attitude assumed by a majority of the "nine men" who sat up in the United States Supreme Court, whose interpretations of New Deal laws, it is assumed by the masses of working people to be directed against their material welfare and in favor of the employing class.

It was the writer's privilege to attend a meeting recently where more than 75 delegations, including some 15,000 workers employed in a Central Massachusetts industry, were attempting to organize. Only a few months ago these were apparently satisfied with the methods carried on to effect a complete organization of their craft. When the coming of the new method, however, they changed their attitudes and to a man are now of the belief that the new way is superior to the old. How often a change of methods in such a short time is most amazing to anyone who has been active in the union movement for many years. They are not concerned as to who is at the head of the movement, and as to what may result from this organization of millions of mass production workers. What they are actually concerned about is that the idea is permeating the minds of workers that they need to give little or no heed to talk concerning aims and other matters concerning the future, except that the new way leads to securing conditions that seemed impossible in former attempts to completely organize their industry.

We are not without feeling confident that this could have been accomplished at this time by the American Federation of Labor if John L. Lewis had been elected President. The F. of L. when preparations were being made on an extensive scale to organize mass production industries. The dispute arose over methods of procedure,

which it felt certain, could have been agreed upon had cool and sober judgment prevailed, instead of an apparent desire to dominate. We are also of the belief, as expressed in previous articles, that present conditions which endanger the future of the American Labor leaders who are not prompted by political motives will realize this and take means for solidifying the movement, thereby avoiding all possible danger which terminates in destruction instead of success.

It is also safe to assume that employers, who with a few moments' thought, recognized the importance of union organization, believe that as former efforts and acts were due entirely to emotional and enthusiastic leadership, have experienced an entire change of mind. That they are now fully realizing their mistake in having so viciously opposed a plan, the purpose of which was not only inaugurated to assist them in recuperating their extensive losses, but which would have guaranteed industrial peace without resorting to the use of force, maintaining a peaceful and amicable atmosphere is evidence that their attitude instead of hardened by paucity, hopefulness and perseverance has been changed to militancy that has for its purpose freedom and independence which, they feel confident, will be accomplished through mass organization.

WALSH-HEALEY ACT WAS MAJOR INFLUENCE THAT PERSUADED STEEL CORP. TO GRANT 40-HOUR WEEK

Enactment of Law by Congress Which Made Mandatory 40-Hour Work Provision in Government Contracts and Solidly Backed by A. F. of L.—President Green Said "Definitely Influenced Corporations to Adopt the Shorter Work Week Plan."

—Washington, D. C., April 10 (AP)—The decision of Congress to enact the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, which made mandatory the 40-hour work week provision of the Act for government work was undoubtedly the main influence which persuaded the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and around thirteen other steel companies to grant their workers shorter hours and increased wages to effect a reduction in costs.

"I think I can definitely state," Mr. Green said, "that the forty-hour week which has just come into existence is directly traceable to the enactment of the Walsh-Healey Act."

Green, president of the Navy's new

steel works, told the Senate Select Committee on Small Business yesterday:

"I think I can definitely state," Mr. Green said, "that the forty-hour week which has just come into existence is directly traceable to the enactment of the Walsh-Healey Act."

In this connection it is instructive to note that the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor concluded that the entire force of the steel industry should be organized.

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"A Maine Company

For Maine

People"



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For Maine
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1931 - IN SIX YEARS - 1937

This Company Has Far Outdistanced All Competitors In Its Class.

TEN THOUSAND
THRIFTY
POLICY HOLDERS

Have Embraced The Opportunity To Buy Their Automobile Protection of Us Under Our Plan Of

SAVINGS
Up to 40%

INVESTIGATE OUR PLAN

MAINE MUTUAL
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
COMPANY

HOME OFFICE

PHONE 3200

AUBURN

Branches

WATERVILLE — ROCKLAND — PORTLAND — BANGOR

Local Agents Throughout The State

VANCOUVER MEAT CUTTERS
OPEN UP NEW SHOPS

Within a short time after the Meat Cutters' Union of Vancouver, B. C., had been formed, the B. C. Meat Cutters' Association, consisting of 25 union members, founded new meat cutting plants in the Vancouver area and dispensed the union shop card.

We are not without feeling confident that this could have been accomplished at this time by the American Federation of Labor if John L. Lewis had been elected President. The F. of L. when preparations were being made on an extensive scale to organize mass production industries. The dispute arose over methods of procedure,